1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33) 1936 SR9 Carib SR9

gorea sp.) are the most common; the line is made of kraua fibre. Rod fishing is most commonly done from korials, although frequently little boys amuse themselves by fishing with a rod from the bank. Each night a man, if his settlement is near the river, puts out a set line, to which are attached several hooks. These set lines are stretched across the river, fastened at either end to a stake of yarriyarri set in the water near the shore. Usually each hook has to be visited in a korial, although some more ingenious members of the tribe, perhaps through outside suggestion, have rigged up pulley arrangements at the opposite shore so that the line can be set and pulled in by a man standing on the bank.

Fish are also shot with arrows of the types, described above, especially made for the purpose. This seems to be a method very rarely used at the present time, and during my sojourn in the Carib country I saw it employed only twice. The men say that fish shooting is difficult because of the vegetable stain in the water which reduces visibility, and is only effective near rocks where the marksman can gain a steady perch high enough above the water to see the game.

The most productive fishing method is poisoning. The haiari root (? *Lonchocarpus* sp.) is the most generally used poison on the Barama. Two varieties are recognized, the "black haiari" (? *L. densiflorus*) and the "white haiari" (? *L. ruféscens*). The former is the most commonly found and oftenest used for fish poisoning. The two other fish poisons generally used in the Barama country are konami (? *Clibadium* sp.) and wa'u (Creole, mora balli). Other poisons used in the Guianas are mentioned by Roth, but I have failed to find evidence of their use in this area

The river itself, as well as practically all of its tributary creeks, is regularly poisoned, although I understand that this practice is forbidden by colonial law because of the devastating effect which it is supposed to have on the fish supply. As one proceeds up the Barama one is impressed by the fact that across the mouth of almost every creek stands a wickerwork fence of nibi (a bush plant which is also used in making basketry), a sure sign that the creek has been poisoned, because the fence has been placed there to catch the dead or stupefied fish as they float downstream under the influence of the poison. When it is decided to poison a creek or river, the whole settlement usually turns out and the affair is